



King County
Public Rules and Regulations

Public Rules

Title	Waste Acceptance Rule	Document Code No. PUT 7-1-5(PR)
Department/Issuing Agency	Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Solid Waste Division	Effective Date. JUNE 20, 2005
Approved	<i>Pam Bissmuth</i>	

- 1.0 **SUBJECT TITLE:** Waste Acceptance Rule for King County Solid Waste Division Solid Waste Handling Facilities.
 - 1.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE:**
 - 1.2 **TYPE OF ACTION:** SUPERSEDING PUT 7-1-4 (PR).
 - 1.3 **KEY WORDS:** (1) Solid Waste Disposal; (2) Waste Acceptance Rule; (3) Solid Waste Facility Operation; (4) Special Waste
- 2.0 **PURPOSE:** The King County Solid Waste Division accepts wastes for disposal at County facilities pursuant to this Rule. This Rule promotes governmental efficiency and affords citizens fair notice and process. This Rule is promulgated to preserve and protect the public health, safety, and welfare.
- 3.0 **ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED:** Applicable to the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Solid Waste Division. Waste generators and transporters in King County are also affected.
- 4.0 **REFERENCES:**
 - 4.1 King County Code, Title 10, Solid Waste
 - 4.2 King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
 - 4.3 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR Part 61
 - 4.4 Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of November 14, 1990, 42 U.S.C. 7450-7459, Title VI -- Stratospheric Ozone Protection
 - 4.5 Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Regulation III, Article 4, Asbestos Control Standard
 - 4.6 King County Board of Health Code, Title 10, King County Solid Waste Regulations
 - 4.7 Washington Administrative Code 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations
 - 4.8 Washington Administrative Code 173-340, Model Toxics Control Act [MTCA] Cleanup

- 4.9 Washington Administrative Code 173-350, Solid Waste Handling Standards
- 4.10 Washington Administrative Code 173-351, Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
- 4.11 Clean Air Washington Act of 1991, amendments to the State Clean Air Act Chapter 70.94 RCW

5.0 DEFINITIONS

- 5.1 **"Accepted"** For the purposes of this Rule, "accepted" means accepted for disposal as mixed municipal solid waste at a King County Solid Waste Division facility(ies). This Rule does not address acceptance of recyclable materials, including yard waste, appliances, and household hazardous waste, at County facilities.
- 5.2 **"Asbestos-containing material"** means any material containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos, as determined using the method specified in EPA regulations Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.
- 5.3 **"Biomedical waste"** means and is limited to carcasses of animals exposed to pathogens, Biosafety level 4 disease waste, cultures and stocks of etiologic agents, human blood and blood products, pathological waste, sharps waste, and other waste determined to be infectious by the generator's infection control staff or committee.
- 5.4 **"Biosafety level 4 disease waste"** means waste contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, or secretions from humans or animals who are isolated to protect others from highly communicable infectious diseases that are identified as pathogenic organisms assigned to Biosafety level 4 by the Centers for Disease Control, National Institute of Health, Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, current edition.
- 5.5 **"Biosolids"** means municipal sewage sludge that is principally organic, semi-solid product resulting from the wastewater treatment process that can be beneficially recycled and meets all applicable requirements under WAC 173-308. Biosolids includes material derived from biosolids and septic tank sludge, also known as septage that can be beneficially recycled and meets all applicable requirements.
- 5.6 **"Commercial"** means of or connected to commerce, trade, or business. Commercial also means not residential in nature.
- 5.7 **"Clean Mud and Dirt"** means mud and dirt that meet the soil cleanup standards of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-340-740 and WAC 173-340-745 as currently enacted and as hereafter amended.

- 5.8 **“Construction, Demolition, and Land Clearing Waste”** or CDL Waste means any recyclable or non-recyclable construction, demolition and land clearing waste that results from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, roads or other structures, or from land clearing for development, and requires removal from the site of construction, demolition or land clearing. CDL Waste includes, but is not limited to the following listed materials:
- **“Construction Waste”** includes wood, concrete, drywall, masonry, roofing, siding, structural metal, wire, insulation, and other building material; and plastics, styrofoam, twine, baling and strapping materials, cans, buckets, and other packaging materials and containers. It also includes sand, rocks and dirt, that are used in construction and that cannot reasonably be separated from other Construction Waste and do not meet the definition of Unacceptable Waste. In no event shall Construction Waste include dangerous or extremely hazardous waste of any kind, garbage, sewerage waste, animal carcasses, or friable asbestos.
 - **“Demolition Waste”** includes concrete, asphalt, wood, masonry, roofing, siding, structural metal, wire, insulation, and other materials found in demolished building, roads, and other structures. It also includes sand, rocks and dirt, that result from demolition and cannot reasonably be separated from the other Demolition Waste and that do not meet the definitions of Unacceptable Waste. In no event shall Construction Waste include dangerous or extremely hazardous waste of any kind, garbage, sewerage waste, animal carcasses, or friable asbestos.
 - **“Land Clearing Waste”** includes natural vegetation and minerals such as stumps, brush, blackberry vines, tree branches, associated dirt and sand, tree bark, sod, and rocks.
- CDL Waste does not include clean mud and dirt that can be reasonably separated from other CDL waste, contaminated soil, friable asbestos-containing waste material, unacceptable waste, or other solid waste which does not meet the definition of CDL Waste.
- 5.9 **“Container”** means a device used for the collection, storage, and/or transportation of solid waste including but not limited to reusable, disposable or detachable containers and fixed or detachable tanks.
- 5.10 **“Contaminated Soil”** is any soil that does not meet the soil cleanup standards of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC 173-340-740 and WAC 173-340-745) as currently enacted and as hereafter amended.
- 5.11 **“Cultures and stocks”** means wastes infectious to humans and includes specimen cultures, cultures and stocks of etiologic agents, wastes from production of biologicals and serums, discarded live and attenuated vaccines, and laboratory waste that has come into contact with cultures and stocks of etiologic agents or

blood specimens. Such waste includes but is not limited to culture dishes, blood specimen tubes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures.

- 5.12 **“Dangerous Waste”** means solid waste designated in WAC 173-303-070 through 173-303-103 as dangerous waste.
- 5.13 **“Empty”** means all waste has been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from the type container, e.g., pouring, pumping, or aspirating. For containers to be considered empty under this Rule, they must be treated in the following manner:
- Containers in excess of 25 gallons must have at least one end removed.
 - Containers that once held acutely hazardous waste must be triple rinsed with an appropriate solvent or cleaned by an equivalent method to be considered empty.
 - Containers that once held substances regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act must be emptied according to label instructions or triple rinsed with an appropriate solvent.
 - Cylinders of compressed gas are empty when the pressure in the container is equivalent to atmospheric pressure.
- 5.14 **“Extremely hazardous waste”** means solid waste designated in WAC 173-303-070 through 173-303-103 as extremely hazardous waste.
- 5.15 **“Friable asbestos-containing material”** means asbestos-containing material that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure; or, in the case of cement asbestos products, by the forces expected to act upon the product in the course of demolition, renovation, or disposal.
- 5.16 **“Hazardous waste”** means solid waste designated by 40 CFR Part 261 and regulated as hazardous waste by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- 5.17 **“Health Department”** means Public Health – Seattle & King County.
- 5.18 **“Household hazardous waste” (HHW)** means all waste that would meet the characteristics or criteria for designation as a State Dangerous Waste or Extremely Hazardous Waste under WAC 173-303 except that it is generated at a residence and is exempt from regulation as hazardous waste. It includes, but is not limited to, cleaning agents, pesticides, solvents, motor fuels, crankcase oil, and chemicals used for home repair and remodeling, auto, boat and equipment maintenance, and hobby and recreational uses.

- 5.19 **"Household Hazardous Waste Facilities"** means facilities that accept household hazardous wastes (HHW) from residents. There are four HHW facilities in King County. Call the Household Hazards Line at 206-296-4962 or visit <http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/house/disposal/othersites> for more information on facility locations and schedules.
- 5.20 **"Household" or "residential"** means of or derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, and other residential sources).
- 5.21 **"Human blood and blood products"** means discarded waste human blood and blood components, and materials containing free flowing blood and blood products.
- 5.22 **"Improperly handled waste"** means waste handled other than in accordance with PSCAA Regulations III, King County Board of Health Code Title 10, WAC 173-303, WAC 173-304, this Public Rule, or any other applicable provision of local, state, or federal law.
- 5.23 **"KCSWD"** means the King County Solid Waste Division.
- 5.24 **"Mixed municipal solid waste"** means solid waste generated by residences, stores, offices, and other generators of waste that is not industrial, agricultural, or CDL waste.
- 5.25 **"Official of the King County Solid Waste Division"** means the Solid Waste Division Director or his/her designee.
- 5.26 **"PSCAA"** means the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.
- 5.27 **"Regulated refrigerant"** means a Class I or Class II substance as listed in Title VI of the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
- 5.28 **"Residential"** means pertaining to households, including single and multiple residences, and other residential entities. Residential does not refer to home-based businesses.
- 5.29 **"Sludge"** means a solid or semi-solid material consisting of settled solids combined with varying amounts of water and dissolved material that contains less than 40 percent solids by weight and is not a liquid waste.
- 5.30 **"Solid Waste or Wastes"** means all putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semi-solid wastes, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, contaminated soils and contaminated dredged material and recyclable materials.

- 5.31 **“Treated biomedical waste”** means biomedical waste that has undergone treatment consistent with Title 10 of the Code of the King County Board of Health and is no longer considered capable of transmitting a disease.
 - 5.32 **“Unacceptable Waste”** means waste that is not accepted for disposal as mixed municipal solid waste at a King County Solid Waste Division facility(ies). This Rule does not address acceptance of recyclable materials, including yard waste, appliances, and Household Hazardous Waste, at County facilities
 - 5.33 **“Universal waste”** means any of the following dangerous wastes that are defined by Washington State Dangerous Waste Regulations (WAC 173-303) as universal waste and are subject to the universal waste requirements of WAC173-303-573:
 - 5.33.1 **Batteries** as described in WAC 173-303-573(2). Universal waste batteries include all batteries that designate as Dangerous Waste except spent lead-acid batteries (typically automobile batteries) managed under WAC 173-303-120(3)(f) or 173-303-520.
 - 5.33.2 **Thermostats** as described in WAC 173-303-573(3). Universal waste thermostats include all temperature control devices containing metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element, and mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from these temperature control devices
 - 5.33.3 **Lamps** as described in WAC 173-303-573(5). Universal waste lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge (including mercury vapor, metal halide and high-pressure sodium) and neon lights.
 - 5.33.4 Any other dangerous wastes defined as universal waste by WAC 173-303.
 - 5.34 **“Waste Clearance Applications”** or Waste Characterization Forms are forms issued by either the KCSWD or the Health Department. These forms are to be filled out by waste generators and used by the agencies to determine whether certain wastes may be handled, transported to and disposed at KCSWD facilities in an environmentally sound manner.
 - 5.35 **“Waste Clearance Decision”** is a form issued by KCSWD after reviewing a Waste Clearance Application, or, in concert with the Health Department, a Waste Characterization Form. For wastes requiring Waste Clearance, Waste Clearance Decisions are issued when a completed Waste Clearance Application or Waste Characterization Form is approved.
- 6.0 **POLICIES:** King County solid waste facilities are designed, constructed, and operated primarily for the management of mixed municipal solid waste. Waste other than mixed municipal solid waste may be accepted with conditions, including formal waste clearance,

or prohibited. King County's rules for acceptance of various waste types are described below.

- 6.1 **Aerosol cans** or pressurized containers are not accepted in large quantities. Ten or fewer containers mixed in with household garbage are acceptable. Pressurized containers from residential customers may also be taken to household hazardous waste facilities. Call the Household Hazards Line at 206-296-4692 or visit <http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/house/products/list> for more information.
- 6.2 Individual dead **animals** weighing less than 15 pounds may be disposed in the general waste stream. Dead animals weighing more than 15 pounds, or dead animals disposed in quantity should be taken to a rendering plant, veterinary clinic, animal shelter, pet cemetery or buried on the property owners' property, so long as no nuisance is created. If none of these methods are available, dead animals may be accepted at the Cedar Hills Landfill or other designated facility when accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision.
- 6.3 **Animal excrement** is accepted under the following conditions:
 - Animal excrement deposited in a public or residential garbage can, provided the animal excrement is wrapped in a leak-proof bag or container and makes up no more than 10 percent of the total volume of the can.
 - Excrement from livestock may be accepted when accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision.
 - KCSWD facilities do not accept animal excrement from commercial kennels or other businesses.
- 6.4 Friable **asbestos-containing waste** includes any waste that contains or is contaminated with friable asbestos-containing material. Friable asbestos-containing waste shall be accepted as follows:
 - 6.4.1 Friable asbestos-containing waste is accepted at the Cedar Hills Landfill on Tuesdays and Fridays only. Friable asbestos-containing waste may be received at the landfill on days other than Tuesdays and Fridays at the sole discretion of the KCSWD, depending on staff availability.
 - 6.4.2 A PSCAA Notice of Intent to Remove or Encapsulate Asbestos will accompany loads of friable asbestos-containing waste. If the waste is not regulated by PSCAA, a Waste Clearance Decision is required. Additionally, a Waste Shipment Record as required by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) must accompany all friable asbestos-containing waste.
 - 6.4.3 Loads of friable asbestos-containing waste must be contained and labeled as described in the King County Board of Health Code, Title 10;

Regulation III Article 4 of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, and 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M.

- 6.4.4 Disposal of friable asbestos-containing waste must be scheduled with landfill officials 24 hours in advance of all deliveries. Notification consists of a telephone call from the generator, asbestos abatement contractor, or hauler to an official of the KCSWD at the landfill, providing the official with the name of the generator, quantity of asbestos-containing waste to be delivered, method of asbestos containment, and the date and time of projected delivery.
- 6.5 **Batteries** come in a wide variety of types and sizes. Some batteries may contain hazardous materials and/or materials that are recoverable.
 - 6.5.1 **Vehicular batteries.** Automotive lead-acid batteries are not accepted. Residential customers can return these batteries to retail outlets when purchasing new batteries or can call the Household Hazards Line at 206-296-4692 or visit <http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/wdidw> for more information. Commercial customers should follow Universal Waste requirements found in WAC 173-303-120 (3)(f) and WAC 173-303-520. Call the Business Waste Line at 206-296-3976 or visit the web site above for recycling information or visit <http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/business/> for additional resources.
 - 6.5.2 **“Household” batteries** can be single use (cannot be recharged) or rechargeable. Single use batteries include alkaline, carbon-zinc, lithium, silver-zinc, and the small button or coin-shaped batteries used to power watches, digital thermometers, hearing aids, etc. Rechargeable batteries include nickel metal hydride, nickel cadmium, lithium ion, and small sealed lead acid batteries. Look for the battery recycling seal on the battery and visit www.rbrc.org for rechargeable battery recycling locations. Batteries that meet the definition of Universal Waste Batteries in WAC 173-303 are not accepted from commercial customers. Household batteries are accepted from residential customers.
- 6.6 **Biomedical waste** that has not been treated in accordance with Health Department Solid Waste Regulations is not accepted. Treated biomedical wastes are accepted as follows:
 - 6.6.1 Carcasses of **animals exposed to pathogens** in research, and the bedding and other waste from such animals may be accepted if treated according to Title 10 of the Code of the King County Board of Health. This waste is accepted only at the Cedar Hills Landfill and must be accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision. For the purposes of this Public Rule, "pathogens" refers to microorganisms infectious to humans.

- 6.6.2 **Biosafety level 4 disease waste** or other substances which the waste generator's infection control staff or committee determines may create a significant risk of disease is accepted at the Cedar Hills Landfill when treated in accordance with Title 10 of the King County Board of Health Code and accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision.
- 6.6.3 **Human blood and blood products** that are absorbed by materials such as bandages, sanitary napkins, or commercial absorbents so that the fluid will not be released from the material and/or become airborne during normal solid waste handling procedures, are accepted at KCSWD facilities. Human blood and blood products which are in free flowing or fluid form and which cannot be incinerated, poured via a utility sink drain or toilet to an approved sewage treatment system, or otherwise treated or disposed in accordance with Title 10 of the Code of the King County Board of Health may be accepted at the Cedar Hills Landfill when packaged in a leak-proof container and accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision.
- 6.6.4 **Cultures and stocks** of etiological agents, associated biologicals and laboratory waste other than sharps are accepted when treated according to Title 10 of the Code of the King County Board of Health. Materials must be accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision indicating that the waste has been treated.
- 6.6.5 **Pathological waste** is not accepted. "Pathological waste" means human source biopsy materials, tissues, and anatomical parts that emanate from surgery, obstetrical procedures, and autopsy.
- 6.7 **Biosolids** *see* Sludge (Section 6.41).
- 6.8 **Burning or smoldering material** is not accepted.
- 6.9 **Cable** can get tangled in facility equipment and can cause mechanical and operational problems. Cable may be accepted at the Cedar Hills Landfill or other facility designated by the KCSWD only when accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision.
- 6.10 **Catch basin residue and vector waste** must be dewatered to the extent practicable. These wastes are accepted at the Cedar Hills Landfill or other facility designated by the KCSWD when accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision. Waste Clearance Decisions may be issued for wastes from facilities not likely to receive highly contaminated runoff. Where contamination is likely, or if the generator or hauler notices suspicious odor or coloration, a separate waste clearance is required for each such site and testing is required.
- 6.11 **Computer monitors** are not accepted from commercial customers. Call the Solid Waste Division at 206-296-4466 or see

<http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/electronics> for information on recycling computer monitors. Computer monitors that do not designate as Hazardous Waste may be accepted at the Cedar Hills Landfill or other facility designated by the Solid Waste Division when accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision.

- 6.12 **Construction, demolition and land clearing (CDL) waste** is accepted as long as it is transported by vehicles that do not have hydraulic or otherwise mechanized dump beds. Incidental amounts of CDL contained in loads of mixed municipal solid waste, where the CDL waste does not exceed 10% of the load by volume, are also accepted. CDL waste in excess of these limitations may be accepted in particular cases at the County's sole discretion, providing formal or informal enforcement action is taken against the individual or entity transporting the CDL waste. In addition to these limits, waste delivered under this paragraph is subject to the general restrictions established by this Rule (including but not limited to burning and smoldering loads, dusty loads, overlength materials, highly odorous loads, and loads suspected of containing hazardous waste).

Asphalt, concrete, masonry, stumps, rocks, and other bulky items must be no greater than two feet by two feet by two feet in size and weigh less than 200 pounds.

- 6.13 **Burning or smoldering material** is not accepted at any KCSWD facility.
- 6.14 **Drum containers.** Fiberboard drums that are empty and open at one end may be disposed at transfer stations. Single drums that are empty and are generated by private individuals may be disposed at transfer stations. All other drums are accepted only at the Cedar Hills Landfill or other designated facility, and must be accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision. Empty drums must have at least one end removed, or have been cut in half, or have been crushed. Full drums are regulated according to their contents, and must be labeled non-hazardous and have tops removed prior to disposal.

"Drum containers" means rigid containers larger than 25 gallons made of fiber, plastic, steel or other materials.

- 6.15 **Dusty material** is accepted in mixed loads if it is the lesser ingredient of the waste and does not create a nuisance or health hazard during unloading. The following conditions may be applied to dusty loads:
- To the extent possible, dusty material shall be separated from other types of solid waste.
 - Loads of dusty material shall be containerized in plastic bags or wetted to the extent that they are no longer dusty materials as defined in this Public Rule.

- Dusty loads may be required to unload only at the Cedar Hills Landfill if dust cannot be adequately controlled at other solid waste facilities. Loads delivered to Cedar Hills must be accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision.

“Dusty materials” means material that may cause ambient air quality standards for suspended particulates to be exceeded at the transfer station during unloading or at the active area of the landfill during placement. Particulate standards are specified in PSCAA Regulations I, Sections 9.09, 9.11, and 9.15. Dusty materials include materials such as sheetrock dust, silicone dust, saw dust, fiberglass dust or any other loads that become airborne when unloaded.

- 6.16 **Explosives** including fireworks, detonators, blasting caps, gunpowder, and ammunition are not accepted.
- 6.17 **Fluorescent light ballasts** that indicate "contains no PCB's" may be disposed at KCSWD facilities. Ballasts without this information must be tested for the presence of PCB's, and are accepted only with a Waste Clearance Decision. Call the Household Hazards Line at 206-296-4692, the Business Waste Line at 206-296-3976 or visit <http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/business/fluor> for information on ballast recycling.
- 6.18 **Fluorescent lights** and other Universal Waste Lamps are not accepted from commercial customers. Call the Solid Waste Division at 206-296-4466 or see <http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/electronics/> for information on lamp recycling. Recycling is recommended for all commercial and residential lamps containing mercury, including low-mercury lamps that pass the federal TCLP standard. Low-mercury lamps may be accepted at KCSWD facilities when accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision.
- 6.19 **Food products**, including beverages, which are outdated, off-specification or damaged and are in excess of one cubic foot solids and/or five (5) gallons of liquids, must be approved in writing by the KCSWD prior to disposal. Waste clearance is required if disposal at Cedar Hills Landfill is needed.
- 6.20 **Grease.** Grease and fats from restaurants and other commercial sources should be disposed at rendering facilities. Materials not suitable for rendering may be accepted at the Cedar Hills Landfill or other designated facility and must be accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision. Large quantities of grease or fats from residential sources (i.e. deep-fat turkey fryers) must be solidified by mixing with cat litter, wood chips, or other absorbent material prior to disposal.
- 6.21 **Hazardous/dangerous waste** including hazardous/dangerous waste from small quantity generators is not accepted.

- 6.22 **Household hazardous wastes.** The Solid Waste Division recommends that hazardous household materials be used completely before disposing of empty containers. If materials cannot be used, they should be disposed at a household hazardous waste facility. Materials designated by this Rule as not accepted, (or as not accepted from residential customers) are not accepted for disposal at County facilities even in household quantities. Call the Household Hazards Line (206-296-4692) or visit www.govlink.org/hazwaste/ for more information on household hazardous waste.
- 6.23 **Human excrement** should be disposed in a sanitary sewer or approved on-site sewage disposal system. Disposable diapers, adult incontinence products, and other materials contaminated with feces may be placed in the solid waste disposal system as long as solid fecal material has been removed, or the item has been wrapped in a leak-proof container. This section does not apply to facilities or institutions that are prevented by state or county regulation from handling used diaper products.
- 6.24 **Industrial waste** is accepted only at the Cedar Hills Landfill or other designated facility, and must be accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision.
- "Industrial waste" means by-products from manufacturing operations such as scraps, trimmings, packing, sludges, spill residues and other discarded materials not otherwise designated as Dangerous Waste under Chapter 173-303 WAC. Industries producing industrial wastes include, but are not limited to those providing the following products and services: textiles, synthetic fibers, lumber and wood products, pulp and paper products, plastic materials and resins, synthetic rubber products, pharmaceuticals, organic chemicals, miscellaneous petroleum and coal products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics, machinery and mechanical products, pipelines, printing and publishing services, electrical services, petroleum refining, and wholesale petroleum marketing. Also included in this definition is ash from incinerators that burn waste products for fuel, such as waste-to-energy incinerators or hospital incinerators.
- 6.25 **Laboratory waste.** See Biomedical waste (Section 6.6)
- 6.26 **Latex paint** is not accepted in liquid form. Paint should be used up, given away, or dried to solid form prior to disposal.
- 6.27 **Liquids** in small containers similar in size to those normally found in household waste are accepted in the general waste stream in quantities of one case or less. Containers in excess of this amount and larger containers shall be disposed at the Cedar Hills Landfill or other designated facility and must be accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision. Non-containerized or free liquids are not accepted at any KCSWD facility.

"Liquids" means any waste that is determined to contain free liquids by Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (US EPA Publication No. SW-846).

- 6.28 **Medical waste.** See Biomedical Waste (Section 6.6), and Sharps Waste (Section 6.40). Waste from medical facilities that is not biomedical waste (i.e., office waste, cafeteria waste, etc.) is accepted at KCSWD facilities.
- 6.29 **Motor oil** is not accepted. Commercial generators can visit <http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/business/wastedirectory/wastedetails.cfm?wasteid=136> or call the Business Waste Line at 206-296-3976 for more information. Residential customers can call the Household Hazards Line (206-296-4692) or visit www.govlink.org/hazwaste/ for more information.
- 6.30 **Motor vehicles and major vehicle parts** are not accepted. Major parts are defined as those with Vehicle Identification Numbers (VINs), such as engine blocks. Other vehicle parts, including bumpers, windshields, and fenders are accepted at KCSWD transfer stations. Vehicles and parts may be taken to salvage or wrecking yards. If a vehicle cannot be salvaged, a Waste Clearance Application may be approved. Proof of ownership must be provided.
- 6.31 **Odorous waste.** Loads of waste with highly offensive, irritating, or noxious odors may be required to be mitigated in some manner and/or to be disposed directly at the Cedar Hills Landfill. Waste clearance is required for materials disposed directly at Cedar Hills.
- 6.32 **Used Oil Filters** should be recycled in accordance with WAC 173-303-120. Filters that have been drained for 24 hours or have been crushed are accepted at KCSWD facilities. Most hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facilities will also accept used oil filters.
- 6.33 **Overlength materials.** All materials disposed at KCSWD facilities must be eight feet in length, or less. Overlength materials that cannot be broken down or cut into lengths of eight feet or less may be accepted at the Cedar Hills Landfill with a Waste Clearance Decision.
- 6.34 Banned or restricted-use **pesticides** are not accepted at KCSWD facilities.
- 6.35 **Paint.** Oil-based paint is not accepted.

Latex paint is not accepted in liquid form. Latex paint that does not contain any mercury or lead should be used up, given away, or dried to solid form prior to disposal. Latex paint containing mercury or lead should be disposed as Dangerous Waste.

For more information commercial waste generators can go to <http://www.govlink.org/hazwaste/business/> or call the Business Waste Line at

an asbestos warning sign. Vermiculite is not accepted at KCSWD transfer facilities with the exception that potting soil which contains vermiculite may be bagged, wetted, and disposed at transfer facilities.

- 6.49 **White goods** may not be disposed at KCSWD facilities. Call the Solid Waste Division at 206-296-4466 or visit <http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/wdidw/category.asp?CatID=20> for information on appliance recycling.

“White goods” means major appliances, such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, stoves, water heaters, washers and dryers.

- 6.50 **Wood preservatives** are not accepted.

- 6.51 Treated **wood and wood products** are not accepted from commercial customers. Treated wood includes, but is not limited to, creosote- and arsenical-treated wood that fails the test for the toxicity characteristics of WAC 173-303-090(8), or which fails any state criteria for dangerous wastes.

- 6.52 **Yard waste** is accepted at any KCSWD facility. However, composting of yard waste at home or at centralized facilities is encouraged. Some transfer stations and rural landfills have provisions for collecting segregated yard waste for composting. Call the Solid Waste Division at 206-296-4466 or *see* <http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/garbage-recycling/yardwaste> for yard waste collection and recycling services or <http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/composting-soils/> for composting information.

“Yard waste” means waste resulting from maintenance or removal of vegetation, including, but not limited to, brush, branches, leaves, flowers, shrubs, and small trees. Yard waste shall not include animal excrement, rocks, garbage, solid waste other than yard waste, demolition debris, moderate risk waste, biomedical waste, dangerous waste, or extremely hazardous waste.

- 6.53 **Other waste.** Other materials may be designated as conditionally accepted waste by an official of the KCSWD due to special handling needs or specific waste properties.

- 6.54 KCSWD may deny entry to incoming loads under the following circumstances:

- 6.54.1 Loads suspected of containing waste which is regulated hazardous/dangerous waste or any loads suspected of containing improperly handled waste, burning waste or untreated infectious waste may be denied entry. Suspicious loads may be identified by the following means:
- 6.54.2 Observation of regulated materials, or of labeling, smoke, fumes or the presence of liquids, suggesting the presence of regulated materials.

6.54.3 Highly offensive, irritating, or noxious odors that cause discomfort to employees, customers, or surrounding residents, or are otherwise indicative of regulated materials.

6.55 **Vashon Transfer Station.** Every effort will be made to accommodate waste generated on Vashon Island by routing it through the Vashon Transfer Station whenever feasible. Waste that is not generally accepted at transfer stations by this Public Rule must receive a Waste Clearance Decision before disposal at the Vashon Transfer Station. The Clearance may require special packaging, delivery by appointment, or place other restrictions necessary to ensure safe and nuisance-free disposal.

6.56 The Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, or his/her designee, shall have the authority to declare an emergency authorizing the disposal of materials otherwise requiring conditions or clearance under this Rule, which could pose a threat to public health or the environment if not disposed immediately.

6.57 The Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, or his/her designee, is authorized and responsible to enforce or seek enforcement through the Prosecutor's Office of this Public Rule pursuant to the civil penalty provisions of King County Code Title 23.

7.0 PROCEDURES:

Action by:

Action:

Generators/Transporters

7.1

Determine appropriate disposal facility for types of waste generated. Completes Waste Clearance Application or Waste Characterization Form for wastes requiring Waste Clearance.

KCSWD/Health
Department

7.2

Review Waste Characterization Forms and provide clearances when appropriate.

KCSWD

7.3

Review Waste Clearance Applications and provide clearances when appropriate. Check representative loads of waste arriving at King County solid waste handling facilities. Deny access to and/or gather information sufficient to support enforcement action against persons with prohibited loads.

8.0 RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 8.1 Generators and transporters of waste are responsible for ensuring that the waste is properly treated and handled, and that it is delivered to the appropriate solid waste facility.
- 8.2 KCSWD is responsible for ensuring that King County solid waste facilities are available for use by the residents of King County for municipal waste handling and disposal, and that these facilities are constructed and operated in conformance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

9.0 APPENDICES: None